
be fundamentally out of sympathy with communities that are organized according to Christian habits of thought and life."

The *Catholic Champion* says: "An inquirer who styles himself one of our regular readers wishes to know whether it is proper for a Catholic to read his Sunday paper."

proper for Catholics to spend his Sunday evenings at a public musical performance. To answer we must begin by distinguishing between what is wrong for every one because forbidden by the express law of God and what is wrong for certain indi-

viduals abuse a violation of their own conscientious convictions. The express commandment here condemns amusements on Sunday, and extends to all days of the week. The law of the Jewish Sabbath was clearly abolished when our Lord Christ came, and the Christian Church has never been bound to observe it. The Christian Church has not been condemned amusement on Sunday which are righteous on week days. But the Christian Church has been condemned to abstain from a mass on every Lord's day if it be possible to do so. It would appear, therefore, that the Church is not in violation if concerned, the Catholic is free to attend Sunday evenings at public musical performances which are unobjectionable on week days. The Church is not bound in the morning. When, however, we come to consider public worship as a privilege, and as a duty, we find that the Church of God's honor, it is difficult to understand how a Catholic could attend a Sunday concert at an hour when his church was open for worship. It is not possible that there must be a low type of Christianity in the man that can choose a place of secular

On the Lord's day under ordinary circumstances. Personally we do not think much of that Catholicity. As an *observer* we might remark that we had rather hear of a man in the place of amusement after they had heard mass on Sunday than on Friday. Yet we have known of *so-called* Catholics who would rather hear mass in the place of a fellow-churchman being at a concert Sunday night, while they themselves hesitate not to go to the theater or opera on Friday night, even though they have not been at a church service for years. It could be a little of our Sabbatarianism so far as amusements are concerned into our Fridays instead of our Sundays, we should be better Catholics."

George Meredith has been mentioned as possible successor to Lord Tennyson as poet laureate.

Herr Krupp, the gunmaker, is the richest man in Germany. His income last year was \$1,395,000, as against \$1,050,000 in 1888.

The increasing and apparently incurable distress of the Princess of Wales has become a source of great annoyance to the royal family.

Ivan Panin, the Russian lecturer, reverts the three kings of literature as Tolstoy, Carlyle and Emerson, ranking them in the order named.

It is said that the marriage of another daughter of the Prince of Wales has been arranged, and that it will be publicly announced in April.

The King of Spain has got over his illness, but constitutional weakness is so great that it is extremely unlikely that he will live to grow up.

member of the Savage Club, as is now proposed, he will share that distinction with only the Prince of Wales and a few others.

The Earl of Rosebery, who is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Salisbury as leadership of the English Liberals, is a suave-mannered, hard-working Scotchman.

General Boulanger is engaged by Alexander Comstock, business manager of the New York Academy of Music, to visit this country next autumn and deliver thirty lectures.

The Khan of Khiva and the Emin Pasha are to make a tour through Europe this year; but the Russian Government stipulated that they are not to visit the United States.

An effort is being made to bring cucumbers into fashion. The other evening Miss

The oldest cashier in point of service in New York is Alexander Gilbert, of the Fulton Bank. He was made cashier of that institution in 1822, when James

Fraulin von Reindorf, Lady-in-Waiting to the late ex-Empress Augusta of Germany, received from her royal mistress a legacy amounting to \$12,500. She had been in the royal service nearly fifty years.

Walter de Rothschild, who has just been admitted to partnership in the great financial house that bears his name, is the eldest son of Lord Rothschild and is just 22 years old. He is a quiet and thoughtful young man of an amiable character.

While the Duc d'Orleans is whiling away the time in his comfortable prison at Clairvaux by a devotion to gastronomy that hovers on the border-line of "gourmandize," his more manly and intelligent cousin, Prince Henri, eldest son of the

[Written for the SUNDAY UNION.]

HER PRETTY SISTER.

Propitious smiled on us the Fates—
And oft I fondly kissed her;
And naught disturbed our *tele-a-teles*
Except—her pretty sister.

But now she never can be mine;
Too late I did discover.
This maid I must for aye resign
Unto a rival lover.

But strange to say, though years have passed,
I have not sadly missed her;
For I am married now at last,
And to—her pretty sister.

—T. J. RICHARDS.

GETHSEMANE.

Come under hollers when all must be
Alone in their Gethsemane,
When in the darkness of despair
They wrestle with fierce anguish there.

And, tho' they come triumphant forth,
A minor note rings thro' their mirth—
Forever on their face we see
The signet of Gethsemane!

—Susie M. Best.

He Has Explained.
 "My wife, Mr. Perkins," said the husband across the aisle of the street car.
 "Ah! Glad to see you, Mrs. Winters. Why, how you have changed in two weeks!"
 "Changed? No one has spoken of it," she thanked him.

"Why, when I saw you with your husband at the theatre two weeks ago to-night you seemed to be a girl of about eighteen."
"At the theater! You—you—you—!"
Her husband had been winking and winking, but near-sighted Mr. Perkins had seen nothing. The wife settled back.

figured heart that she was home alone with a toothache that night, and the frozen stare she turned on her husband as they got off covered the platform with a glare of ice.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE SUNDAY UNION.

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Weekly Union are the only papers on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world.

Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California—Fair weather; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather; westerly winds; slightly warmer in the western portion; mostly stationary temperature in the eastern portion.

The question will intrude itself, "Why is it that in all these years, with the knowledge Government engineers had of the condition and the needs of the Sacramento river, no recommendation has been made to Congress to enter upon the systematic treatment of the stream?"

The working girls have been holding a Convention in New York, and have availed of the great American privilege of "Resolving." Among other things they resolved to establish a working-girls' newspaper. The best resolution they could have passed would have been one declaring that their true place is in the home, and in such service as trains them to domesticity. In short they should have unanimously protested against the conditions that tend to unfit them for home life, and project them into the outer life of business and the world.

The proposition of an adventurous Italian to erect in Rome the largest theater in the world, will probably not be carried out, though the capital measure is said, can be obtained. The reason that will prevent the consummation of the scheme is that large theaters are un-economic, and all the new theatrical buildings of recent times are made small, indeed, much smaller than ever before. In a recent article in the *North American Review*, Dion Boucicault treated the subject extensively, and showed by many examples the financial difficulties to be almost insurmountable in the conduct of very large theaters.

At the recent annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company, held in Boston, the net earnings for the year 1889 of the old capital were reported to be 26 1/2 per cent, and on the new, or enlarged capital, 21 per cent. The net earnings for 1889 were \$2,658,738.92. It would seem, therefore, that the company is in an excellent position to reduce the cost of the service. It has an absolute monopoly under its patents, and while these have not a very great length of time to run, the commercial footing of the company, its established lines and connections, and the franchises it enjoys in cities and towns, will enable it to maintain its position against all competitors for many years after the patents expire. That the present rates for service are higher than should attach to an invention or discovery of a scientific character, is the opinion of the great mass of the people, and it is sound judgment.

THE PURPOSE OF STATE SCHOOLS.

Rev. J. Minot Savage, in the *Arena*, puts the question in a nutshell when he says that it is the right of the State to concern itself about the ability of each citizen to be self-supporting and not a public burden. Every citizen should therefore be sufficiently taught to be able to vote intelligently, and not to endanger the State by his ignorance. He should be trained in a knowledge of the fundamental principles of rights and duties the State exacts of him; he cannot plead that he knew no better. Now that is precisely the aim of the public school system, not to educate the child in religious belief, not in emotional directions, but in those things which concern the stability and prosperity of the State. As Mr. Savage puts it, the points aimed at are "fitness of the citizen for self-support, and for casting an intelligent ballot." To all the chatter of the religionists that the means educating the intellect only, and thus education that is one-sided, we reply that the State does by its system at all interfere with the right of the parent and the church to educate the emotional, and cultivate the spirituality of the child. There would not be much difficulty in the question where codes of morals shall be taught in the public schools, if it did not happen to be true that every church insists that its dogmas are essentials of true morality.

ILLITERATE PHYSICIANS.

New York last year, by legislation, indicted the schools of medicine for negligence and ignorance. For that State set up a law requiring that all persons intending to pursue the study of medicine must pass a preliminary examination in arithmetic, grammar, geography, orthography, American history, English composition and the elements of natural philosophy; that this examination should be conducted under the authority of the Regents of the University of New York, and that the only persons to be exempted from this examination should be those that have received a degree from a recognized college or university. Of course there is nothing in such a law that works a hardship, but it is a direct declaration that one of the "learned" professions admits to its rank illiterate men. It is not at all creditable to the schools of physicians that this is true; that there are many men practicing medicine who lack most of the ordinary culture of the common school. In New York it appears that a law that referred to in order to put a rein upon the practice

of conferring medical degrees upon men ignorant of some of the fundamentals of a common-school education. If such a law applied in California, and was enforced, it would develop facts that would astonish a confiding public. There are by no means a few men practicing medicine in the State who have not the simple education required by the New York law—at least they do not manifest it. Whether the State has a right to require such standards of learning from physicians is a question that has been raised. But that it has, cannot be doubted, since its right to license physicians is conceded; it may therefore attach conditions as essential prerequisites to the issuance of the permit. It is more than surprising that any of the medical schools should be found actively at work, as they are, endeavoring to secure the repeal of the New York law.

ANOTHER ASSAULT UPON THE SCHOOLS.

The Wisconsin issue is about to be repeated in Illinois. In the latter State there is a law that provides, in substance, that children between the ages of 7 and 14 years shall attend for at least sixteen weeks some public school in the city, town or district in which they reside, unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the School Board that they have attended for a like period of time a private day school in which reading, writing, arithmetic, United States history and geography are taught in the English language.

Since the Milwaukee election the German Lutheran Synod of Illinois has assembled, and passed a long string of edicts or resolutions, fomenting the thought of the Church against this reasonable and patriotic law. The manifesto denounces the law as an infringement upon the guaranteed rights of the people, as an assault upon liberty of conscience and the free exercise of religious profession and worship; as interference with the natural rights of parental authority to direct the education of the child as the parent wishes, and as an encroachment upon the parental right to control the religious education of the children. So the manifesto runs on interminably. What do these foreign priests imagine are the rights and privileges of the people of the United States as an aggregation composing a nation, and providing for orderly government? Is it their idea that liberty is license, and that the State has no right to conserve the intelligence of its citizens in the interests of virtue and law-abiding? In what way does the teaching of English in reading, writing and United States history, infringe the assured right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience? Wherein is the conservation of the ability to read the laws and comprehend the Constitutions of the States an invasion of the paternal right to train the child religiously?

We have been told by these same priests and their followers that the schools should be made means for the teaching of religious truths because the parents have not, or will not take the time to instruct their children in morality; that the schools have the children five days in the week and the church but one day, therefore the school funds should be divided among the denominations and sects, and each be given charge of the education of such children as the parents may choose to send, and as result the whole system be abandoned. Now, however, and in the very teeth of this claim, we are told by the Illinois Lutherans that to recognize only such schools as teach four or five branches of the English language, is interference with the parental right to religiously instruct the child.

These priests really propose that the Polish, the German and the Bohemian take the place of the English language; that the rising citizen shall come to maturity so prejudiced against his country that he shall hold its very language in contempt, for such education as they insist upon must have that result.

The place for these foolish spiritual leaders is anywhere outside the boundaries of the United States. A people who are unwilling to adopt our tongue in the system of education, are unfit to reside with us or be blessed with the privileges of citizenship. The Republican party is responsible for the legislation complained of, and we trust that it will stand true to it, not only in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, but that it will insist that the English instruction clause shall be inserted in the school law of every State in the Union. Under this sign it can afford to do battle with the enemies of the free school system. If it must come to this, that the issue in the government of this country is to be between alienism and ignorance on the one hand, and common school education and Americanism on the other, patriotic people and those comprehending true liberty will not find difficulty in arraying themselves on the American side. If the German religionists in the West continue to insist upon such follies as the Lutheran Synod has been guilty of, the necessity for "putting up the bars" may be greater than we had supposed.

We have reason to believe that all this contention about English in the schools has been Jesuitically promoted by deeply designing influences as an entering wedge to a still more serious assault; that the scheme is to commit one of the great political parties to the new doctrine that it may the more easily be brought into service for the abolition of the unsectarian schools altogether. This belief is entertained by a not a few of the party that it is sought to entrap. Here we have leading Democratic journals such as the *Chicago Herald*, the *Philadelphia Record*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and others, denouncing the proposition to commit the party to the position assumed by the Lutherans and the Catholics in Wisconsin, and more recently the Democratic Mayor of Madison, Wisconsin's capital city, has announced that he will "back the Republicans to the last ditch" in their defence of the Bennett law. Others of the Democratic party are seeking safety in silence and non-commitment, and shrewd leaders are doing their utmost to prevent party expression upon the subject. But this is as unwise as it is hopeless—the party must speak out on this new proposition and the sooner the better.

Rules of a Prominent Livery Stable.

Among the rules of a prominent livery stable, where the animals of many wealthy men are kept, are the following: "No man will be employed who drinks intoxicating liquors. No man shall speak loud to any of the horses or in the stable where they are. Horses of good blood are nervous, and loud, excited conversation is felt by every horse who hears it, and makes them all nervous and uneasy. No man shall use profane language in the hearing of horses."—*New York Sporting World*.

The largest individual taxpayer in Boston is John M. Sears, who pays \$50,000 on \$3,617,000 worth of real estate and a personal estate of \$125,000.

KATHLEEN.

[Written for the SUNDAY UNION by Gale Braith.]

"Boys," said Uncle Robert, looking at the group of faces bent over the table reading, "I have received word from Ireland to-day, requesting me to take the guardianship of my friend's child, Kathleen O'Hay. I suppose you have often heard me speak of Captain O'Hay, the truest and most noble-hearted of men. I met him in India, when I was quite a lad, and he, although some years my senior, was my comrade and confidante. I was a wild, harem-scarem sort of a youth at that time, and constantly into some scrape or another. Many is the time Brian O'Hay has come to my assistance. He returned to Ireland and married an actress, who died a short time since, leaving an infant daughter. My friend himself was very ill at the time. I went and found him suffering from the effects of a wound which he had received in India. When I looked in his face, pale with suffering, I knew that death was not far distant; in fact, it was for that reason he had sent for me and asked me to take his child and rear her as my own. I took her with me. She is my most precious treasure. Be a father to her. She inherits all her mother's fortune. Promise me that when I am no more you will take Kathleen and guard and cherish her for your old friend's sake." And said Uncle Robert, "with the tears streaming from my eyes, I promised. This letter states he died a week ago."

We all sat silent after hearing Uncle Robert's news.

Frank was the first to speak. "Why, Uncle Robert, what in the world are you going to do with a baby in the house. You will have to commence and study up some Mrs. What's-her-name's soothing syrup."

"Yes, what are you going to do with us all, Uncle Robert?" said Dick, the oldest of the five boys. "Here you are a bachelor with four sons of almost your own age, and a daughter, Mr. Minnie, who is not much older than I am. I don't answer, Mr. Minnie, but I think it worth while to address me. His conversation was directed to the boys just as though I were of no consequence whatever."

"Minnie, little woman," said my uncle, "What do you think?"

"I don't care," said myself, I replied. "But for my long absence, they are so troublesome and mischievous."

Nothing further was said upon the subject, and word was dispatched on to Ireland to bring on the baby.

It was three years ago that I came, an orphan, to my uncle's house. He had had dear brother's sons at the time to whom he gave a father's care, and now here is Kathleen to be added to our already large number.

"Oh, dear," I sighed. "And a baby. What a dreadful thought it will be. Why did Uncle Robert promise to bring her here? I am 18, and cannot do much for a woman of the world, and besides my cousin Dick and I are engaged. We are to be married in the spring. Dick is a lawyer, the oldest of the four boys; so are my two brothers, and my sister, Miss Mary. I don't answer, Mr. Minnie, but I think it worth while to address me. His conversation was directed to the boys just as though I were of no consequence whatever."

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"I don't care," said myself, I replied. "But for my long absence, they are so troublesome and mischievous."

Nothing further was said upon the subject, and word was dispatched on to Ireland to bring on the baby.

It was three years ago that I came, an orphan, to my uncle's house. He had had dear brother's sons at the time to whom he gave a father's care, and now here is Kathleen to be added to our already large number.

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